ARRIVED:

James G. Blaine

amestowns

People in New York see the former. People in Indianapolis see the latter. Our fall purchases of "Jamestowns" have arrived. These are undoubtedly the best wearing dress goods made in this country. We are SOLE AGENTS here. We have them in the new checks, stripes and plain colors of all grades.

Our fall importations of Plushes and Velvets, in fifty-four new shades, at popular prices, have also

Follow both examples and come yourself, and the sooner the better. so as to see the complete assort-

L. S. AYRES & CO

INDIANAPOLIS.

This elegant hotel has been newly fitted and fur-nished throughout, and is kept equal to the best in the

An Elegant Billiard Parlor.

The finest Barber Shop in the West.
The headquarters of the Republican State Centra Committee, and of the leading Republicans of the State. Rates, \$2.50 to \$4 per day. E. B. MARTINDALE, GEO. A. TAYLOR & CO.,

Questions of the Day

Owner.

THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM. By Graham Mo-

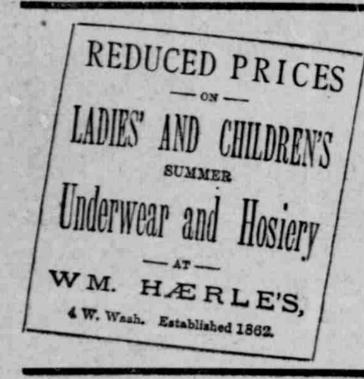
Adam 15c

ELECTIONS. By Henry Ward Beecher

IRON MANUFACTURE, MACHINERY AND THE TARIFF. By Lindley Vinton TARIFF REFORM IN CONGRESSIONAL

For Sale by

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO



The New York Store

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs

We have received another lot of Men's Linen Handkerchiefs from the manufacturer. They are what are called seconds, but it is difficult to discover the imperfection. This lot is in several qualities, and will be sold at

5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Cents They are about half price.

PRICES ALWAYS IN PLAIN FIGURES.

PETTIS. BASSETT & CC

CIGARS AND POLITICS.

Demands of Smokers During Conventions-Some of a Dealer's Customers.

A class of men who profit largely in campaign years are cigar-dealers. The majority of men smoke, and especially so of politicians. The owner of a news and cigar stand in one of the leading hotels experienced a busy time of it last week. On Tuesday night, preceding the State convention, he did not get to bed at all. There more or less people in the corridors of the hotel up to 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and by the time he got his books straightened out, after that daylight was upon him. The profits of the two days were, however, enough to repay him. During campaign seasons the politician is probably the best customer at the eigar stand, for he buys not only for himself but for others. Taking the year in and year out, however, the commercial traveler is the man who has the warmest place in the cigar-dealer's affections. "The drummer." said the dealer mentioned, "will generally spend half a dollar a day for cigars right along. Our very best enstomers, however, are generally a few men of wealth, who buy nothing but the best brands, such as 25-cent straights or three for half a dollar."

"Who are some of your good customers here?" "A leading manufacturer is the best. He generally buys 25-cent cigars, and never any-thing less than three for half a dollar. I have known him to spend \$4 or \$5 a day with me. The president of one of the great railroads centering here always smokes two for a quarter. The proprietor of a transfer line is a good smoker. He generally gets three for half a dollar, and never less than two for a quarter. Candidates and politicians nearly all smoke about three-for a quarter ones. A candidate on the Republican State ticket always takes the Key West ten-cent cigar, and is a very regular smoker. One of the gentlemen who was spoken of prominently for Governor, last week, is more particular; he buys a twenty-cent cigar as a rule, and never gets anything less than three for a balf. A well-known merchant and baseball fancier smokes two for a quarter, as do a great many others, of course."

Getting Ready for the New Light. The Brush Electric-light Company will be ready to light the business portion of the city in a few weeks. The poles are already in position in a portion of the territory to be lighted, and the hanging of the wires will begin this week. The lights will be suspended over the center of each street crossing.

MEW parlor goods at Wm. L. Elder's.

THE GOVERNOR IN CONTROL

An Advisory Body Where He Has an Advantage Guides the Democratic Party.

Convict Coy Would Like to Have a Chance at the Campaign-Bynum Cannot Get Rid of His Slanderous Atlanta Speech.

The committee called advisory, selected by Chairman Brice to assist him in keeping the Democratic party from scattering in this State, is as formidable as it is peculiar. "When one sees Joseph E. McDonald and Isaac P. Gray;" said a politician yesterday, "sitting at the same board and offering suggestions and advice as to how this campaign ought to be run he is inclined to inquire where the harmony of management is to appear. Of course Si Sheerin and Judge Niblack are put in as a counterbalance, but as the former is an admirer and adherent of the Governor, the entire responsibility of keeping peace between the Governor and the ex Senator, who exploded his little boom for the vicepresidency, rests upon the Judge. There is Jewett, too, but as he is indebted to Gray for his prominence and official position in this campaign it would be a mark of ingratitude for him to agree with Mr. McDonald on anything unless Gray said so. While Mr. McDonald is presumably at the front in assisting the Indiana Democrats, it is Isaac P. Gray who has all the machinery under his control, and will use it in spite of Mr. McDonald and the national committee if he sees fit."

"The defeat of Gray, then, at St. Louis has not injured his political power?" was asked. "No; but the whole party is in trouble about the Coy gang, which is doing nothing. Gray and McDonald, being of the higher rank, can at least keep their differences, jealousies and ill feeling in the background, but the Coy heelers cannot, and are resisting the check that others seek to place upon them by maintaining an inactivity that is worrying the leaders. A concession I believe has been made, though, to let Coy have a part in advising how this campaign should be run. There is a system of communication between him and the committee. Tom Taggart, the chairman of the Democratic county committee, denies that he has re-ceived any letters from Coy, but never-theless letters have come to him from the little boss, which were communicated to the State central committee. Coy is anxious to have a hand in the campaign, and it is suggestive that, with the politics he places in his letters, are in-terwoven suggestions about having the Demo-cratic party of the State demand a pardon for him from the President. If it were not for the advice of two or three there is no doubt such an effort would be made, for just now Coy's meth-ods are necessary to throw some life among his followers. Coy's management of a campaign began and ended with the use of money. He was successful in levying tribute, but in its distribution he had as advisers men more intelligent than he, who have never figured in the scandal Coy brought upon the party. These men, like the convict himself, are not interested in the management of the party in the State, because they are opposed to Gray and favor McDonald. There is also a coolness between them and Si Sheerin, and throughout the campaign they do not propose to lend a hand. If Coy was pardoned to-morrow, Taggart would

be removed from the county committee." "Is not Taggart satisfactory as chairman?" "Not altogether. There is a demand for money, and as Taggart assisted materially in that respect in securing his own election in 1886 he is not inclined to expend any more than he can help this year, especially as the present condition of Democratic funds would impose upon him a personal liability in that direction.

What money the State committee has at com-What money the State committee has at com-mand from the assessment made upon the can-didates for State offices is being used in distributing documents and paying clerk hire. It expects to get a supply from the national committee, but until that comes the Coy Democracy will remain idle. It never works without money, which Taggart is trying to have it do. It would respond to Coy, but not to Taggart and a such conditions." under such conditions."

"The organization of the party is somewhat disturbed, is it not?" "It is incomplete as well as disturbed. As far back as November a great to do was made about beginning to organize early, as the importance of the coming campaign demanded it, but it appears what was done then and afterwards, until the Democratic national committee met, was in the interest of Gray at the expense of the party. The clubs formed from January to June were to boom Gray. He failed, and the organizations also failed; so when it came time to prepare for the fight the State central committee had to go back to the beginning and build anew. That is what this committee is doing now. Work the committee ought to have done months ago is now only half finished. The Democracy of the State will be fortunate if it is in good fighting trim by the time the election

Why Bynum Is Disliked. Congressman Bynum's slander upon the wageworkers of Indianapolis in his Atlanta speech is still a matter of much comment among the workingmen of this city. His false charge that some of them starved four months out of the year, that others permitted their wives to earn the living at the wash-tub, and that none of them could get credit at the groceries has created a great deal of indignation, and when Bynum returns home and begins to plead with the workingmen for their votes again he will have a vast amount of explanation to make. His attempt to escape the effects of his speech by charging that he was not reported correctly is regarded as very silly. A few men who doubted if he used the language attributed to him, wrote to the Constitution, several

days ago for information, and received in return copies of the issue containing his speech. The Democratic managers are well aware that the Constitution is one of the most reliable Democratic journals in the country, and they therefore realize that Bynum has not gained anything by attempting to blame the paper for his slanderous statements. "The truth is," said a Democrat yesterday who has never liked Bynum very well, "he had no idea Indianapolis people would ever know what he said so far away from home. He was on the programme for a free-trade speech, and in order to make a favorable impression he had to misrepresent the wage-workers by whose votes he was elected to Congress. No man in Indiana knows better than Bynum that the workingmen of Indianapolis are the most prosperous in the United States, and if he had ever had any idea that what he was going to say would reach the ears of his constituents he would not have said it. Indianapolis workingmen always have been prosperous. Nearly every manufacturer in the city to-day came up from an apprentice. Twenty years ago 75 per cent. of them were working at their trade. To-day many of them are wealthy and are able to give employment to several hundred hands at good wages. Such a thing is possible only in Ameri-ea. Who ever heard of a common laborer in England, or any European country, in twenty years becoming the employer! To be a "hand' in an English factory once, means to be there always, and it is therefore not strange that the

to become the employer instead of the employe. Mr. Bynum's competitor, Thomas E. Chandler, is an example of what protection has done for the laboring men of Indianapolis. Mr. Chaudler started out in Indianapolis a journeyman machinist, and worked at his trade for a number of years. Good wages, steady habits and ambition soon enabled him to go into business for himself, and for many years he has been one of the leading manufacturers of the city. To-day machinists and mechanics receive much higher wages than they did when Mr. Chandler was a wage-worker, and yet Mr. Bynum sees at to go away from bome and say that they starve four months in the year, allow their wives to earn a living by taking in washing, and that they have no credit

best mechanics of that country and of Germany

come to this country where they have a chance

with the grocers. Hundreds of laboring mes talk in the same strain. They realize that they are much better eituated than their fellow-workmen in any other country in the world, and they feel thankful that they have been permitted to live under a government that has afforded them protection. A large per cent. of the wage-workers of Indianapolis own their homes. A great many have valuable property free from incumbrances, and many more are paying for homes through building associations by making weekly payments of from \$2 to \$5. Referring to Mr. Bynum's slander, a prominent rental agent said yesterdaythat he had been in a good many cities and had had much experience in the rental business, and that he did not believe there was another city

"The fact is," said he, "there are but few good mechanics, machinists or men of any other trades that do not own their homes. We have but few of that class of men on our books. The people who rent are those on a salary. Take the fail-road business, for instance. Nearly every loco-motive engineer, fireman, conductor, and switch-man, yardman, etc., own their homes, while the clerks in the offices invariably are renters. The same rule applies to nearly every class of basiness. My experience has led me to believe that the wage-workers of Indianapolis are the most contented of any class of people we have. Those we have on our books are always the most regular to pay their rent, and I have observed That those who do not already own homes are sub-scribing for building association stock, and will in a few years, unless misfortune should come in the way of reduced wages, have homes of their own."

The secretaries of the leading building asenciations of the city say that in five years more there will be but few laboring men in Indianap-olis who will not own their homes. At least 75 per cent. of them now have building association stock. It is a rare thing, they say, to find a wage-worker, who has stock in an association, favoring a policy that he knows will reduce his wages. Hundreds of laboring men have made financial arrangements for four or five years in the future, calculating on no reduction of wages, and the lowering of their wages, po matter how

little, would mean financial ruin to them. A laboring man remarked yesterday: "We have seen our fellow-workmen who are older prosper under protection-buy bomes and educate their children; we know we can do even better with the building association to help us along, and we do not propose to take any risk by voting with a party that tends towards free

Affairs in Jasper County. Dr. I. B. Washburne, treasurer of Jasper county, was in the city last night, on his way home from Bethany Park. He said that the Republicans of his county are thoroughly satisfied with the outlook, but nevertheless are working earnestly and carefully in order to make as great a gain as possible. "Our county," he continued, "may be depended on for 500 Republican majority as an absolute certainty. That is a gain over our majority of two years ago. There will be some changes in the way of votes coming to us from old-time Democrats, but I do not believe it is advisable, as a rule, to make these changes known. I know personally of about twelve old-time Democrats who will vote our ticket, if they retain their present resolution. Then we are going to get nearly all the doubtful votes—that is, the votes of men who are not bound to either of the political parties and do not call themselves either Republicans or Democrats."

"What do you think of General Hovey up there!" the reporter asked him. "Oh, we like him, and think he is the best man who could have been put up. I, at least, ought to like him. I was in his command for a year or two during the war. That was when he then, some guest, of a more quiet turn of mind, was down about Vicksburg. I then found him is seen apparently enjoying a cheap-edition to be a grand soldier, and I have watched his novel, but it is the exception rather than the record since. His career as a leg.slator has been equal to his soldier record. He is active, able, and fearless, and has the interests of the people, and especially of the soldier, at heart. He is just the man to meet Matson."

Mr. Washburne said that the Jasper county Republicans would probably not make a call in a body upon General Harrison. "There was a great deal of talk about it," said he, "but I spoke against the idea, and others did the same. I think it is a mistake to wear General Harrison out with these daily calls, and that we can employ our money better by putting it into the campaign fund. We will all get a chance of seeing General Harr son at some time during the campaign. In the meantime we enjoy reading the sound doctrine contained in his speeches."

Good Prospects in Missouri. Frank McKinney, of St. Joe, Mo., a conductor on the St. Jos, & G. I. railroad, a branch of the Union Pacific which runs through Missouri, Kansas and Nebrasks, was in the city yesterday. He astonished his Republican friends by claiming that the Republicans would carry Missouri this fall. In conversation with a Journal reporter be said he had nover seen the outlook for the Republican party better in the three States named. "I honestly believe we will carry Missouri," said he. The free-trade doctrine of the Democratic party is driving people into the Republican party by the hundreds. We have been steadily gaining in Missouri for several years. Last spring we were successful in St. Jour for the first time, and we have had hundreds of accessions since then. Missouri is a great wool-growing State, and the passage of the Mills bill by the House, putting that product on the free list, will lose the Democrate many thousand votes. Two woolenmills in St. Joe have already shut down since the House passed the bill, and their owners say they could not reopen if the bill should become a law. The other day the men in one manufact-ory in my city were polled, and seventy-five men who voted for Cleveland four years ago announced that they would support the Republican ticket. That is only a straw which shows what the feeling is. There is not the least disaffection among the railroad men. They are for General Harrison to a man. I know plenty of Democrats who are going to support him. They don't like Cleveland, and the most of them will vote for Harrison simply because they are opposed to free trade."

Utilizing Letter-Carriers. The civil-service law is still being "strictly" observed in the Indianapolis postoffice. Instead of attending to their duties, letter-carriers are putting in a portion of their time doing political errands under the direction of the Democratic campaign managers. Last Friday one of the carriers, in uniform, walked into the office of a Republican attorney by mistake, and stated that Hon. Leon Bailey had sent him over to see if a certain attorney would make a speech at a Democratic meeting Saturday night. After the attorney had drawn him out enough to learn that the carriers were taking an active part in politics he told him he was talking to the wrong man. At the bour the carrier was bunting a Democratic speaker he should have been on his route distributing mail matter.

THE HARRISON RECEPTIONS.

A Number of Visiting Delegations Are On the List for the Current Week.

There were no incidents of interest at General Harrison's home yesterday. The General spent an uninterrupted day of rest. There were no services at his own church, the First Presbyterian, so he attended the Central-avenue M. E. Church in the forencon. During the afternoon there were a few callers. among them Frank McKinney, of St. Joe. alo. The week's rest has been enjoyed by the General, and his health was never better than it is now. During this week nearly twenty delegations will visit this city to pay their respects to him. After to-day he will have but one day's rest—Thursday. The delegations that will visit him during the week, are as follows:
Tuesday—Decatur, Ill.; Hamilton county, Ind., and Douglass county, Ill.
Wednesday—Rush county, Ind.; Decatur county, Ind.; Delaware county, Ind.; Decatur

Friday-Vermillion county, Ind.; Paxton, Ill.; Johnson county, Ind.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Kan-kakee county, Ill.; Bartholomew county, Ind. Saturday-Commercial travelers, Peoria, Ill.; White county, Ind.; Cleveland, O.; Newton county, Ind.; Jasper county, Ind., and Montgomery county, O.

At a meeting of commercial travalers of this city, held Saturday evening, steps were taken to receive and entertain the delegation from Peoria. The following committees were ap-

On Arrangements...G. C. Webster, fr., John V. Parker. W. H. Schmidt, Berg Applegate and D. W. On Finance-J. C. Parry, R. K. Syfers and Harry On Reception...C. H. McPherson, T. P. Swaime, Charles Lefler, William Sisson, Ed Tinney, C. L. Schmidt, W. T. Winchester, O. W. Moorman, M. P. Green, J. L. Barnhardt and G. R. Rhoads.

It is requested that these gentlemen will accept this publication as a notice of their appointment, and immediately report to their chairman for duty. It is the intention of the resident travelers to give their visiting brethren a very kindly reception. They will meet them at the depot with a delegation and escart them to wherever the reception will take place.

A Request to Decorate, It would add to the attractiveness of the city in view of the series of excursions that are being made if more of the business-houses were decorated. The When has set a good example and presents a solid front of red, white and blue, with a plentiful distribution of stare. The

ter of decoration and thus give the city a full-ness of holiday attire, when now it appears only in certain places. Do you suffer from scrofuls, sait rhoum or

merchants are requested to keep in line in mat-

HOTEL LOBBY ON SUNDAY.

The Man of Samples Has a Prior Claim, but Shares It with Citizens and Others.

Sunday at the hotels of the city presents a wide difference to the observer as compared with the busy scenes of a week day. As a rule, from Monday morning to Saturday night the politician is nowadays the most prominent character that frequents the hotel lobby. Here, by mutual consent, the little groups and knots of men, half curious, half indifferent, assemble and discuss in lively comment every phase of the political outlook, from the highest nominee to the probable majorities. The Chicago and gubernatorial conventions have thrown upon the public an inexhaustible supply of conversational topics They are discussed and viewed in every conceivable light. But the dawn of Sabbath morning is hailed as a signal for politics to be laid aside, and at any rate, to the credit of the politicians, it can be said that this injunction is obeyed, so far as it affects the hotels. This does not of necessity imply, however, that all politics is discarded from Sunday thought, for the home is uncontrolled by any such laws as commonly regulate metropolitan customs, and in it the seventh day is not altogether a day of political rest. As if by magic, the hotels present a different aspect as midnight Saturday night is struck. It is a change from the political to the commercial; and as one steps into the corridor the next morning, it is at once detected that the men who are to be seen in the greatest majority are traveling men. By some anciently instituted law Sunday is the drummer's day at the hotels, and his rights are seldem trampled upon, although in his freedom of possession he interferes with transient guests in no regard.

Aside from the transient boarder, the family man, or the few politicians that may be comon Saturday night with representative commercial travelers. Every Sunday the lobbies are full of them, and the day is, indeed, one of rest with them. Their time is mostly occupied in conversation, and politics is almost invariably the leading topic. There is probably no class of men better fitted than the commercial travelers to judge of the political enthusiasm over the State as a whole. "Are these men pretty evenly divided in po-litical belief?" was asked of a hotel clerk last

"No," came the reply, "they are not. I am not exaggerating the case in the least; but fully three-fourths of the drummers are Republicans.

What the reason may be I can't tell; but 15 18 Reading is but little engaged in after the morning papers have been perused. Now and rule. The fact is that the hotel lobby is nothing more than a lounging-place, and the guest who wanders within its boundaries immediately advertises himself as wearied and desirous of some more lively occupation. The eigar-stand is a popular resort. Here the frequent matching, so characteristic of the typical traveler, is settled in a way that seems to say that the loser

is ready to accept another treat.

There are four classes of people who frequent
a hotel lobby on Sunday evenings—the regular guest, the traveling man, local citizens, and the "corridor dudes," as they are sarcastically called. The regular guest and the drummer are legitimate occupants of the hall and seats in the lobbies. The local citizen takes advantage of the possibilities within his reach of enlarging his acquaintance, or meeting old friends, and is counted in the list. The "corridor dude" is a moustrosity that can be seen at any time, and especially to best advantage on Sunday evenings. He is dressed in an attempt at the latest cut, is polished and perfumed, and, after his home-spread meal, he takes his stand in some lobby-corner there to produce the impression, if possible, that he is a dignitary of reputed name who is honoring the house with his presence. Perchance he is to call on some lady friend, and he finds the hotel a convenient loafing place until the clock shall point the fashionable hour for his reception. This "corridor aude" has no claim on the house, and in his innocence he is ignorant that he is "spotted" by clerk, messenger and every attache who is near by. "They are a funny set," remarked a clerk, "and it would amuse you to watch their actions on doing, and I have my doubts whether they will ever learn better. They will walk up to the office, and with the register right onder their eyes they will inquire if Mr. So-and-so is stopping here. If we are here to answer such questions I am in favor of abolishing the regis-

ter altogether, for it is of no use to us, except as a book of reference." The cool air of last night drove many indoors who otherwise would have strolled the streets. A congenial atmosphere must pervade the interior of a hotel lobby to make it attractive, and a lowered temperature tends to bring the men closer together and in a more central collection. But there good feeling always reicns. It is a meeting place for old friends, and a place highly adapted to the formation of new ones. It does not take a long time for two men, each whiling away an evening, to start up a conversation that will probably close with an exchange of cards and resulting in a lasting friendship. The lobby is an indispensable institution, and its absence would mean a damper cast upon the otherwise unattractive Sunday life of the average

traveling man. THE STEVENS COUNTY WAR.

A Massacre that a Traveling Man Thinks Equals That at Mountain Meadows.

A traveler who has recently passed through Stevens county, Kansas, the scene of the recent war between the two towns of Hugoton and Woodsdale, was at the Bates House yesterday. He said that region now presents a very warlike appearance, being under the surveillance of State troops. "The trouble has been a great blow to the commercial advancement of Stevens county," be continued. "I found it almost impossible to sell merchants anything. 'We want to wait until things getsettled,' they would say to me. It is worse than that in some instances, for people are moving out of the county, and new enterprises that were about to be established have been abandoned. The trouble is that there is liable at any time hereafter to be serious trouble between the people of the two towns. Four of the men of Woodsdale were shamefully murdered; the relatives of these men comprise nearly all the residents of the place, and they will never rest content until the murders are in some way avenged. As for Hugoton, the place seems to be completely under the influence and control of desperadoes. It would be hard to find anywhere a gang of stage-robbers or cutthroats so inhuman as to shoot down unarmed men in cold blood as did the Hugoton fellows." "Was the killing such as it has been described?" he was asked. "I think that the story of the only survivor, Herbert Tonney, the young man who feigned

death after having an arm shot off, and thus escaped, is an accurate account of the affair. Tonney lived in Woodsdals but a short time. His home is in Flora, Ill. His mother arrived at Woodsdale the day before I left, and said she would take Herbert home with her as soon as he could be moved. Yet before the trouble she was preparing to move there from Flora. Young Tonney gives a very clear account of the affair. He and his four companions put up for the night with a lot of harvesters. The latter were in tents, but there was not room inside for the Woodsdale men. About 11 o'clock they were awakened to find out that fifteen of the Hugoton men had slipped upon them and taken their arms. Robinson, the leader of the Hugoton men, ordered the five Woodsdale men to stand up and get into line. The latter did so, inttle expecting what was really to happen.
Then Robinson pointed his gun at Sheriff Cross,
of the Woodsdale party, and saying, 'I guess
I'll begin on you,' fired. The others followed
the example, and the five men were shot
down like so many hogs, some of them being shot several times. Then the Hugoton men passed over the bodies, kicking them to make sure that they were dead. Young Tonney received a terrible kick in the side, and suffered more from that for several days than he did from his lacerated arm."

"Why did not the barvesters interferel" "They were kept quiet by one or two men who stood over them with guns. At least three of the Woodsdale men were young fellows of fine character, two of them being engaged to young ladies there. The whole affair almost equal to the Mount-Meadow massacre, and should be dealt with as barshly as the law will allow. The whole trouble, too, is in a great measure due to the existence of that abominable sectir n of country known as 'No Man's Land.' Congress should take measures immediately to protect that region from so much criminality."

A Watch Recovered. What is supposed to be a stolen watch was the size of Indianapolis in America where so other humors? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the found last night in an out-house in the rear of many wage-workers own their own homes. great blood purifier. 100 doses one dollar, a Madison-avenue boarding house. It had been

presented to W. W. Kirby, of Garrett, on Dec. 25, 1885, by the telegraph operators and linemen of the B. & O. railroad, and was first missed two

What the Crops Promise. The crop bulletin of the Indiana Weather Service shows that the conditions in general during the week ending Saturday last were quite favorable to corn, which still promises a better and more abundant crop than farmers have reaped in many years. Much sunshine prevailed and the temperature was cool, especially during the latter part of the week. Numerous local rains fell, accompanied by moderate thunder-storms during the earlier part of the weck, especially in the southern portion, where the amount was above the average, ranging from 0.53 inch to 1.65 inch. Less rain fell in the central portion, the amount averaging from 0.22 inch to 1.36 inch, and the least was in the northern portion, where the amount ranged from trace to 0.23 only. Heavy dews were deposited during the nights, and corn apparently is not suffering for want of moisture. The tobacco crop, in the southeastern portion of the State, is very promising, and it is expected that the yield will excell that of the four preceding years. Potatoes in many fields have ripened and the vines are dying. The fallow ground is being prepared for wheat sowing, but in many fields at present the ground is too wet, and in others not wet enough for easy plowing.

Must Beiva Withdraw? Rochester Post-Express. Belva Lockwood is a candidate for President, but she might as well withdraw. In a speech

which she made the other day she destroyed her chances entirely. Among other things she said If elected, I propose to do as other Presidents

This settles Belva, and the sconer she quits the giddy whirl of politics the better. Her assertion means a great deal. Among other things it means that if elected President, Belva Lockwood will Put her feet on the table sometimes.

Chew tobacco, Miss the caspidor nine shots in ten, Swear at the office seekers, Let the wind blow through her whiskers. Ride horseback without a side-saddle. Wear suspenders and a plug hat, And go fishing with Dan Lamont. Do the American people want to see a female President do these things? No! a thousand times. No!

Grover Is Anxious for a Tariff.

Pittsburg Chronicle. "Yes, sire." "There's one thing I'd like to have a protect

"What is that?" "The importation of English newspapers which persist in saying that my policy is that of free trade. They are giving the snap away."

Mr. Blaine's Advice to Workingmen. Philadelphia Inquirer. Mr. Blaine's message to the American workingman is, Don't. Don't be deceived. Don't throw away your independence. Don't share your earnings with strangers. Don't be crowded out by foreigners. And if we understand the mental composition of the American working-

> Ryan, The Hatter. 21 and 23 South Illinois street.

Always Ahead. Fall style hats received at "Seaton's Hat Store," 25 North Pennsylvania street.

Wagon Scales-We have several new four and six-ton wagon scales, best make, which we offer below market prices. Call and see us before you buy. Also, sash, doors and blinds at low prices, to close out stock. A few New Perfection Refrigerators on

hand yet at lowest market prices. HILDEBRAND & FUGATE, 52 South Meridian street.

.Hot Weather Is Now Here. We have the "Success" stoves for artificial or natural gas; "Alaska" hardwood dry-air refrigerators, better than the best and as cheap as the cheapest; "Quick Meal" gasoline stoves; "Economy" ice-cream freezers—the cheapest in the market. WM. H. BENNETT & Son, 38 S. Meridian at.

TRIFLES IN STONES

Precious stones of a secondary order, such as moonstones, agate, onyx, garnet, topaz, amethyst, aigue-marine, lapis lazzuli, etc., all now enjoy a certain popular-ity, but their use is entirely restricted to fancy trinkets, small brooches, pins and such like trifles. These trifles are pretty to look at, and don't cost much to buy. Always glad to show goods. (Always glad to sell them, too.)

FIRST FRUITS

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